

# THE FORT MILL TIMES.

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## COUNTY TICKET DEFECTIVE.

### Names of Four Democratic Candidates Omitted in Printing.

A serious error occurred in the printing of the official York county ballot for use in the general election Tuesday by the omission therefrom of the names of Hugh G. Brown, candidate for supervisor; John E. Carroll, candidate for superintendent of education; J. L. Houston, candidate for probate judge, and W. R. Bradford, candidate for the house of representatives, all of whom were nominated in the recent primaries to go in the general election as Democratic candidates.

Before the ballots were distributed Monday from York to the various election managers throughout the county, the omission of Mr. Bradford's name as a candidate for the house was discovered and the managers were instructed by the clerk of court to write his name on all the party ballots, which seems to have been done generally. But it was not until several hours after the polls opened Tuesday that the discovery also was made that the ballots did not carry the names of the candidates for supervisor, superintendent of education or probate judge. Telephone messages were then sent from York to the various precincts requesting friends of the candidates to see that a few ballots were prepared and voted with the names of these candidates on them along with those of the other candidates. The request was complied with and thus the expense and trouble of holding a second election was obviated.

The defective ballots seem to have been printed in Columbia, as a telegram relative thereto from W. Banks Dove, secretary of state, says that "upon advice of C. C. Muller I am sending telegram to H. N. Edmunds, secretary State Democratic Executive committee. Muller is the manager of the job printing department of the State company, Columbia, and the inference is that the State company printed the ballots, otherwise there would have been no occasion for Mr. Dove to consult Muller about the error.

Prior to 1914, when the act specifying the size of the ballot to be used in general elections in this State was amended, the omission of the names of the four candidates from the ballot would have necessitated a second election; but the General Assembly that year changed the law to read that the name of the candidate to go on the ballot "shall be written or printed or partly written or partly printed thereon in black ink." Thus was York county enabled to elect Tuesday three county officers and a member of the General Assembly who otherwise would have had to make the race in another election.

In Fort Mill there was much criticism of the carelessness which produced the error and a number of citizens were heard to remark that if the ballots had been printed in York county the error would not have occurred. Nothing of the kind had ever before happened in York county politics, so far as any one recalled.

### Fort Mill Trounces Winnaboro.

Although the Fort Mill high school football eleven was handicapped by the absence from the lineup of four of its regular players, the local boys had little trouble in vanquishing the high school team from Winnaboro in Fort Mill last Friday afternoon by the one-sided score of 74 to 3. The Winnaboro boys were not the equal of the local lads in any department of the game, as was demonstrated within a few minutes after play began. Winnaboro's only score resulted from a costly fumble by Fort Mill on her own 20 yard line, giving the visitors the opportunity to drop a field goal over the bar for three points. The score against Winnaboro was the largest of the season in the games of the Catawba association.

Fort Mill made 11 touchdowns. Eight goals were kicked by Luther Patterson. The Winnaboro boys tried hard to win the game, but could not overcome the superior knowledge of the game displayed by the Fort Mill team.

The next game of the local boys will be with the Lancaster school in Lancaster on November 17.

### Gray Line Growing Thin.

Only 76,996 Confederate soldiers are still living, according to statistics compiled by Col. Francis M. Burrows of Washington, serving on the staff of Gen. Julian S. Carr, commanding officer of the United Confederate Veterans organization.

There leads in the number of survivors with 14,939 on the pension rolls and 864 in homes. Georgia and Alabama leads next with 5,600 on the rolls and 135 and 126, respectively, in homes.

## PLAY FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

Interest in the football game to be played in Rock Hill Friday afternoon between the high school teams of Rock Hill and Chester is at fever heat in those towns and has spread to other towns in this section of the State. Rock Hill and Chester have been rivals for athletic honors for several years and when teams representing the two towns come together either on the diamond or gridiron public interest in the contest always is aroused in those communities.

This year the football teams of the Rock Hill and Chester schools are said to be unusually strong and a close and stubbornly contested game is expected in Rock Hill tomorrow afternoon. Neither team has been defeated during the season and each has had what appeared to be an easy time in disposing of the other teams in the Catawba Athletic association.

Interest in the result of the game this year has recently been heightened, if anything by newspaper publicity both teams have received from the charge that each has a number of "ringers" in its lineup. Douglas Nims of Fort Mill, who is playing with the Rock Hill team, is one of the number who has been accused of ineligibility because of the alleged fact that he is a professional athlete. As the story goes, he accepted compensation for playing professional baseball with the Columbia and Charlotte teams of the South Atlantic league and with Lumberton in the Eastern North Carolina league. Superintendent Eurts of the Rock Hill school denies emphatically, however, that Douglas is a professional athlete and says that he is a regularly enrolled high school student in that town. Schultz, another Rock Hill player, also is accused of being a "ringer."

The home of Collins, a Chester player, is said to be in New York, where, it also is charged, he has a wife and two children. A further claim set up to prove the charge of ineligibility against Collins is that he is an ex-service man. Another Chester player, whose right to participate in games of the Catawba Athletic association has been questioned is said to have been brought to Chester from Great Falls solely to play on the school's football team and that he is not therefore a bona fide student of the school.

But whether these stories are true or not, they do not seem to excite much interest in either Rock Hill or Chester, although there usually is some one connected with the two football teams to deny them as often as they are made. Outside of Rock Hill and Chester, however, and especially in the other towns whose schools have teams in the Catawba Athletic association many people believe that the stories are true and that neither school is represented by an eleven some of whose members will bear close scrutiny. "This year will just about wind up the Catawba Athletic association," yesterday said a Fort Mill man. "And at that it won't be a misfortune," he continued, "for the end of it will afford the pupils of the various schools a little more time to study their books."

### How May End Football League.

At a meeting of the football committee of the State High School league held in Abbeville Saturday the committee took up a discussion of the verbal and written reports which have been unofficially given them relative to alleged "ringers" said to be playing on the Chester and Rock Hill high school teams. The chairman of the committee was instructed to write the superintendents of these two schools to make every effort to officially clear themselves of the notoriety which these schools are gaining by the circulation of these reports in the public press of the up State. The committee deprecates the illfeeling which is being brought about among the high school football teams and predicts the disruption of the high school league unless superintendents and principals of the schools take direct charge and assume absolute control of athletics in their schools.

### Only Negroes in Jail.

Fort the first time in several years all the prisoners in the York county jail are negroes. There are nine prisoners in the jail at present and not one of them is white, according to a statement made a day or two ago by Sheriff Fred B. Quinn. On several occasions last year white prisoners in the York jail were as numerous as negroes.

Embroiders are engaged in locating a siding from the Seaboard main line to the site of Republic cotton mill No. 3 at Great Falls, Chester county. The third unit of the Republic mill will have 1,200 looms, bringing the capacity of the entire plant to 2,500 spindles.

## NEWS OF YORK COUNTY.

### Items of General Interest Found in the Yorkville Enquirer.

There is quite a quantity of small grain being sowed over the county and farmers who have not yet sowed are arranging to do so. But of course there are those who will keep on plowing themselves to sow and not do it.

Two additional teachers are badly needed for Clover's high school and they will likely be employed soon, thus bringing the faculty up to 18. There are 65 pupils in the third grade and the fourth grade has an enrollment almost as large. One teacher is not enough for 65 pupils, hence the need for more teachers.

The school committee of the York county grand jury has been out with Superintendent of Education John E. Carroll among the rural schools of the county. The work of inspection was to be renewed this week. The school committee of the grand jury consists of Jurors W. B. Flanagan of Bowling Green, J. P. Williams of Bethesda and A. C. Sutton of Fort Mill.

Messrs. John McIlwaine and R. A. Bennett, both of Ebenezer township, who were in Yorkville Monday, said that the farmers of their respective neighborhoods are certainly not fooling about sowing small grain. They have never seen so much plowing at this season and the sowing seems to be only a question of getting the seed.

There is need for hard surface road between Yorkville and Rock Hill and the only way to get it is to build it. The road from Yorkville to Rock Hill is the most important in the county, judged by the amount of traffic it carries and the road from Yorkville to Bowling Green is the next most important. There is no use in any more cold feet in connection with building these roads.

At a meeting held in Clover last Wednesday it was decided to organize a 27 piece band in that town. M. L. Smith, manager of the Hawthorne and Hampshire mills, announced that the mills would donate \$1,000 toward buying the necessary instruments and in assisting in the employment of an instructor. Prof. R. J. Herndon was employed at the meeting and arrangements were made to order the necessary instruments.

The ladies in charge of the Yorkville country market have demonstrated the complete practicability of the idea and they need now only the loyal support of all those who sell produce to enable them to standardize prices to the permanent advantage of both buyers and sellers. The local consumers have been patronizing the market quite liberally and intelligently, as is evidenced by the fact that they have been on hand to buy everything that has been offered.

Clover's march of progress and program of new industries and enterprises calculated to build up the town does not lag. Last week there was announcement of a fertilizer mixing plant. It was learned Monday that a wholesale grocery business will also be opened there about January 1 by D. A. Page, well known wholesale grocer of Gastonia. The Clover business will be in charge of John L. Page, who will move from Cherryville, N. C., where for the past two years he has been in charge of a similar concern.

At a special meeting of Bethel presbytery held in the First Presbyterian church here last Tuesday it was decided to expel Rev. D. A. Miller, former pastor of Liberty Hill church, from the ministry. The presbytery met Tuesday to hear the report of a special committee to investigate charges of immorality against the minister. The recommendation of the committee which made its report was followed by a vote of the presbytery finding him guilty of disgraceful and heinous conduct. Rev. Miller was present, but made no defense. The presbytery, although expelling the defendant from the ministry, left the door open for his reinstatement at some time in the future if his conduct warranted, it was stated. He had not been preaching for some time, it was learned.

### Sunday School Program.

The following is the program for the Fort Mill Baptist Sunday school next Sunday morning, November 12:

1. Quiet music.
2. Song by school.
3. Prayer.
4. Scripture reading, A. I. Parks.
5. Song by children.
6. Sentence sermons by intermediates.
7. "How We Shall Spell at Our Home," by Helen Ferguson.
8. Reading, "Some One," by Miss Elizabeth Mills.
9. Special music by choir.
10. Class period and announcements.
11. Praying at 11 a. m.

## KLANSMEN VISIT CHURCH.

### Ku Klux Present Parse to the Rev. W. R. Bouknight.

The organization of a laymen's evangelistic club at the Fort Mill Baptist church last Sunday evening was momentarily interrupted, while Alexander Long of Rock Hill was speaking, by four men wearing the regalia of the Ku Klux Klan entering the church and marching, two abreast, down the aisles and delivering to the Rev. J. W. J. Dyches, pastor of the church, a letter addressed to the Rev. W. R. Bouknight, pastor of St. John's Methodist church. The letter, which was read to the audience, spoke in complimentary terms of the work of Mr. Bouknight as a minister in this community and contained a substantial check made payable to him.

So quietly did the members of the Klan enter the church and so quickly was their mission performed that several who were at the time glancing over a paper that had been distributed in behalf of the laymen's club did not know of the presence of the Klansmen until they had departed and the reading of the letter was begun.

Aside from the surprise caused by the visit of the Klansmen to the church, it was perhaps equally surprising to many to learn that there is such an organization in Fort Mill. Several months ago an effort was made to organize a local Klan here, but the effort apparently failed and so far as some of those who were then invited to join knew had been abandoned.

The letter of the Klansmen to Mr. Bouknight follows: "We as a committee of the Ku Klux Klan of Fort Mill township, including in our membership representatives from all the churches of the town, desire to donate the enclosed sum to Rev. W. R. Bouknight.

"The local Klan also desires to express its highest appreciation for the great and noble work which Mr. Bouknight has carried on in our community for the past four years, and also extend to him its very best wishes for the future, now that he must be separated from us. We hope and feel sure that he will continue to serve our Master in the same faithful manner he has in the past, and may God's richest blessings be bestowed upon him as his reward for this service.

"The Ku Klux Klan may be defined as follows: 'A number of real men, each of whom is the embodiment of true American manhood, of kindred purpose, actuated by unselfish motives, dedicated to a manly mission and pledged to a noble ideal, and who are voluntarily and strongly bound together by an unyielding tie, wholly determined to so live an act as to safeguard and enhance each other's interest and welfare in all the several relations of life and being.'

"The principles for which the Knights of the Ku Klux stand are: Enforcement of the laws, free speech, free public schools, free press, separation of church and state, liberty, white supremacy, just laws, and the pursuit of happiness."

### Goes to Conference.

The Rev. W. R. Bouknight, pastor of the Fort Mill church, including St. John's, Pleasant Hill and Philadelphia churches, left yesterday for Gaffney to attend the annual meeting of the Upper South Carolina Methodist conference, now in session, with Bishop Collins Denny presiding. Mr. Bouknight will be able to report a prosperous year for the churches of his charge, which have contributed for all purposes since the last meeting of conference \$9,400 and have grown 101 in membership.

Mr. Bouknight is concluding his fourth year as pastor of the Fort Mill church and under the itinerancy rule of the Methodist church probably will be assigned to other work for the next year. He has many friends in this section not only in his own congregation but among the people generally and all regret that his pastorate in this community probably is nearing an end.

### Cotton Sellers to Be Prosecuted.

According to a statement issued a few days ago by the South Carolina Cotton Growers' Cooperative association from its headquarters in Columbia, every member who sells cotton outside the association will be proceeded against in the courts of the State and forced to pay liquidated damages of 5 cents a pound for every pound sold outside of the association. The officials of the association feel that there is no alternative for them in this matter and they are determined to invoke every provision of the law passed by the General Assembly protecting the association from violations of the contract against every member who violates it, contending the statement.

## HITTING THE BULLSEYE.

Lloyd George was not defeated—he got tired and quit.

It will be too much if Turkey begins to crow over her victory. Few jokes are as dry as those cracked about prohibition.

Honesty is the best policy, for you can never tell who may be watching. Give some men plenty of rope and still they refuse to hang themselves.

Send your Christmas presents early and you may get something in return. Being poor, The Times is seldom bothered by book agents.

It seems to be against Germany's principle to pay the interest on her war debt.

We still cherish the hope that some day the press dispatches will tell of an Armenian killing a Turk.

It may be mean to say it, but here goes: Football stars do not as a rule shine much in after life.

You have noticed, of course, that there is usually a drop in the price of overcoats just after you have bought one.

Be patient. A trade paper says coal will be cheaper and more plentiful next spring.

The next comforting thought about the Near East is that it is so far away.

The world do move. Charleston has invited Billy Sunday to hold a revival there.

A statistician, as we understand it, is a bookkeeper who has landed on the government payroll.

It is hard to tell whether the idle rich or the idle poor are the more dangerous to the country.

It is encouraging to read in the daily papers that our grand old Democratic statesmen are making the Republicans hop about in O-h-i-o.

When a husband objects to playing second fiddle there is apt to be discord in the family.

Beware of the man who does you a favor that he may be able to ask one of you a little later. If he lends you a dime he is apt to want to borrow a dollar.

You are making some progress when you can tell the difference between your conscience and the fear of being found out.

When a man begins to talk of moving to another town where the people are not so narrow-minded you may know that he has been caught up with.

### Lloyd George Last of "Big Four."

David Lloyd George, whose term as premier of Great Britain ended with the disruption of his coalition ministry on October 19, outlasted all the statesmen who guided the world allied nations through the World War. In the turmoil of readjustment that followed the great conflict, he kept his office when those all around him were losing theirs. The men with whom he sat at Paris as the "big four" of the peace conference long ago were toppled over. Premier Orlando of Italy was the first to go. His cabinet resigned in June, 1919. The following January, Clemenceau, "The French Tiger," was cast aside. Two months later the senate of the United States refused for a second time to ratify the peace treaty Woodrow Wilson had brought home from Versailles, and not long afterward his party was beaten at the polls.

After all of the other three had been put aside in their countries Lloyd George became probably the most outstanding figure among all the men of the world who were engaged in public affairs. His position, constantly in danger from a possible dropping away of one of the groups forming the coalition on which his government rested, was strengthened, so far as history is concerned, after all the other war statesmen had gone, because it was he who acted as Great Britain's spokesman in the parleys last winter with the rebellious Irish leaders—parleys which led to the creation of the Free State, and peace, after 700 years of strife between England and Ireland.

### York Wiping Out Illiteracy.

York county is leading all the counties of the State in wiping out illiteracy among its adult population, according to the report of Miss Will Lou Gray, supervisor of this branch of instruction for the State department of education. During the last scholastic year, York had 1,180 adult pupils against 1,049 for Spartanburg, York's nearest competitor. York's lead is more impressive when it is recalled that Spartanburg's white population is about twice that of this county's.

According to Miss Gray's report, the results of the work cannot be shown in statistics, but are seen in the more enlightened citizenship of the pupils, with their higher aspirations and ideals. Her reports show that in 1900 South Carolina's percentage of illiteracy was 35.9, against 14.1 today. White illiteracy is now 9.5 per cent and negro illiteracy 39.4 per cent.

## SOUTHERN PLANTERS ROBBED.

### How Wall Street Gamblers Control Price of Cotton.

Few understand the technical operation of the cotton exchanges and the inside machinery conducive to the manipulation of prices, says a writer in the Dearborn Independent. To this lack of knowledge may be partly attributed the deficient legislation that has from time to time been enacted against the cotton exchanges.

Exchanges in general, and the New York Stock and Cotton exchanges in particular, are like giant spiders spinning an interminable web over the commercial economy of the nation, catching the unsuspecting adventurer in business. The spinning has been carried on so long, and has so many ramifications of political strength, that the threads of the web have become like cables of steel, which can be cut and destroyed only by the steel saw of public opinion sharpened to the actual truth of the case.

The mystery of cotton exchanges—their history, function, use and abuse, and how these giant gambling palaces keep within the law and thrive, constitute a story well worth relating.

At the feast of the New York Cotton exchange in 1920, in celebration of the 50th anniversary of its organization, a pioneer member told how cotton exchanges came into existence. He said that back in the '50s and '60s cotton merchants traded in a more primitive way, more from hand to mouth, and had not developed the great system of buying and selling for future delivery, of contracting for heavy deliveries far ahead, which system, as we know, gives a tremendous expansion to business, and, furthermore, instills into it a high sense of honor and trust and develops business acumen. Their trading was on a narrow scale before they lacked the protective facilities for large-scale trading, such as highly organized insurance companies to assume the risks of their stocks.

As the demands of trade grew, however, one New York merchant took the initiative by offering to deliver cotton to a foreign buyer, at a fixed price on a future date several months ahead. This transaction was the forerunner of the establishment of the New York Cotton exchange. A few years later, in 1870, the exchange was established. Thus the cotton world was given a liquid trading center for dealing in cotton for future delivery.

There are four great cotton-future exchanges in the world, the two in America, at New York and New Orleans, one in Liverpool and one in Alexandria, Egypt. A seat on the New York or New Orleans Cotton exchange sells as high as \$18,000. The New Orleans Cotton exchange occupies a magnificent new structure, a show place of that city. The New York Cotton exchange is constructing a \$2,000,000 building for its future home.

There is a distinction between a cotton-future exchange and a regular cotton market where the world buys supplies of cotton. Cotton markets are located principally in the Southern States, where it is sold to street buyers and merchants, or stored in warehouses to be sold to factors and mills. The life blood of the cotton-growing world flows through the big spot markets, where transactions for actual cotton take place.

On the futures exchange, however, cotton is never seen. A visitor to one of the exchanges at first has the impression that he is entering bedlam, or perhaps a wild animal show. A dense crowd of 50 or 60 men is hovered over a sunken pit, waving arms and yelling in hoarse voices, loud enough to awaken the Seven Sleepers. The yelling is wholly unintelligible to the visitor. The uproar continues from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m. They are all brokers of the exchange and are trading in cotton on paper—that is to say, are auctioning off contracts, which represent 100 bales of cotton each, 500 pounds to the bale, the cotton supposedly to be delivered at some future date. But owing to the elasticity of the contract, only a very small portion of it is ever delivered.

When a contract is sold over the official trading pit, the price per pound and month of delivery named in the contract are immediately marked on the blackboard of the exchange, and this quotation is then flashed by wire to all parts of the cotton world, as the latest official price paid for cotton for future delivery. Contracts thus bought and sold are called "futures."

"Futures" excite in man the passion to gamble on the outcome of the future. The majority of traders, and in fact brokers themselves, see so little of raw cotton that they lose appreciation of its merits, and do not seem to know or care whether they are trading in cotton or chalk marks. Their consuming purpose is to grab

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